



HISTORIC
VIEWS
of
GETTYSBURG

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ILLUSTRATIONS IN HALF-TONE OF ALL THE MONUMENTS, IMPORTANT
VIEWS AND HISTORIC PLACES ON THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD

Text by ROBERT C. MILLER



PUBLISHED BY

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AND

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THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK

THIS volume is issued in the hope that its illustrations will afford visitors and others interested in the Battlefield of Gettysburg some insight into the beauties of the natural scenery, enhanced now by hundreds of monuments of tasteful and elegant designs marking the positions which were occupied by the volunteer troops. The veteran organizations were aided in the construction of these monuments by liberal appropriations by the legislatures of their native States. The perfectly constructed Telford avenues, substantial tablets marking Confederate positions and park-like appearance of this vast field, together with the appropriation now passed, providing a suitable sum for the erection of monuments to mark the positions of the Regular troops, show the unstinted hand with which the United States Government has taken up its work and is making this Battlefield, in a special manner, the Mecca of pilgrimage to all lovers of our Union.

There is a reason for all of this. The Battle of Gettysburg enjoys a distinction which cannot be accorded to any other of the great battles of the Civil War. It has been well said it marks the high water of the tide of the Rebellion. The waves of fire which surged around these hills on those three days of July, 1863, ever receded until they sank into eternal calm at Appomattox. It was the only battle which was fought on free soil. All previous battles led up to Gettysburg; those subsequent led away from it. To no one General can the credit of causing the battle to be fought here be given; likewise to no one in particular more than another belongs the credit of conducting it to a successful issue. It was the soldier's battle.

While the following pages will contain some references to particular incidents connected with the monuments being described, it is not our purpose to go into a detailed account of the Battle. The hundreds of histories which have been written on this subject and the guide-books with their descriptions of the movements of troops, etc., adequately cover that part.

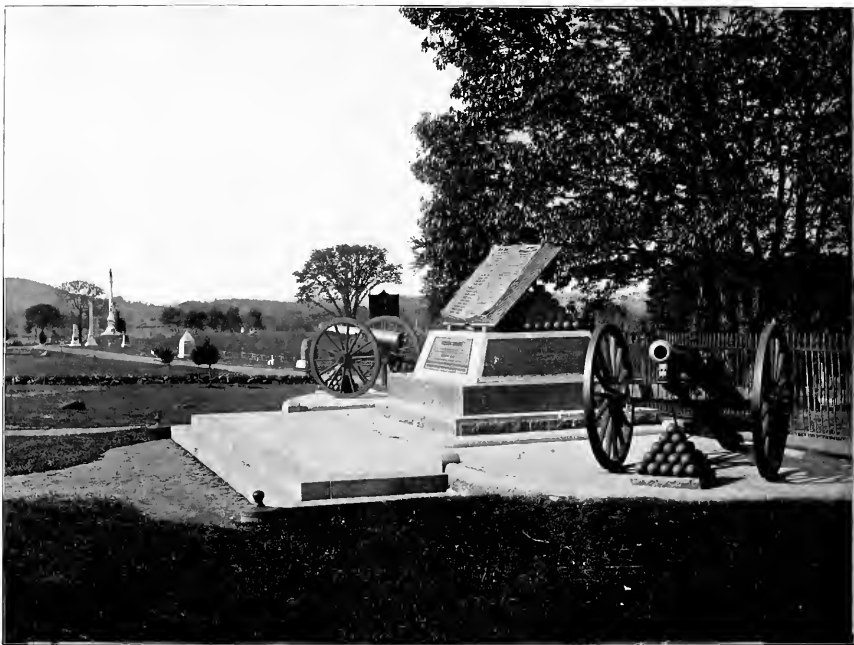
The idea of the preservation of the Battlefield of Gettysburg had its inception as early as April 30, 1864, when the "Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association" was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, "to hold and preserve the Battle-grounds of Gettysburg, with the natural and artificial defenses, as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation, and such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles, and the triumphs of their brave defenders."

Appropriations from nearly all of the States whose troops were engaged here, together with a sum which was raised by the sale of certificates of stock and some other sources, placed at the disposal of this body a total of \$106,575.59. All of this was expended in the purchase, restoration, improvement and maintenance of the grounds, so that in 1895 when by deed of conveyance their holdings were transferred to the United States, they had acquired about 600 acres of the most important parts of the field, had constructed 17 miles of avenues and driveways, and had provided sites and supervised the erection of 320 monuments.

On February 11, 1895, a bill introduced in Congress by Major-General Daniel E. Sickles of New York, became a law. It provided for the establishment of the "Gettysburg National Park" to be in charge of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of War, who, under his direction, were "to superintend the opening of additional roads . . . mark the boundaries . . . ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged . . . to acquire lands which were occupied by infantry, cavalry and artillery, and such other adjacent lands as he may deem necessary to preserve the important topographical features of the Battlefield."

The present Commission is composed of Colonel John P. Nicholson, Chairman, of Pennsylvania; General L. L. Lomax, of Virginia, and Major C. A. Richardson, of New York. That under their efficient management the purposes of the act are being carried out, is the opinion of all who visit the Gettysburg National Park.

The accompanying half-tones are from photographs by MR. J. I. MUMPER, Battlefield Photographer, 41 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.



THE HIGH-WATER MARK. Among the last work that was done on the field by the Memorial Association was the erection at the "copse of trees" of a unique and artistic memorial. Upon the open pages of an immense bronze volume are recorded the incidents of Longstreet's historic assault, with the names of all commands that participated in it on both sides. It was designed by the late Col. John B. Batchelder, who in speaking of its title said: "It was here that one of the most gallant charges recorded in history terminated; here that the tide of success of the Confederacy turned. From this spot the defeated troops fell back and never again made a successful stand. This was indeed the High-Water Mark of the Rebellion." Its cost was covered by special appropriations by the Northern States whose troops participated.



THE OLD McALLISTER MILL. Secluded among the huge boulders and natural caves in the pines and shady nooks and dales bordering the foothills of historic Rock Creek, picturesque and in its loneliness, stands the ruins of the old McAllister Grist Mill, built about the year 1790 and located about one mile southeast of the border limits of the staid old borough of Gettysburg. Looking upon the old ruins the visitor may not pay more than a mere passing notice, but when its historical records are unfolded and the events of other years thrown upon the screen of the surrounding solitude, it then becomes linked with one of the greatest landmarks in our nation's history. It was here that some of the principal events in our slave-holding nation prior to John Brown's raid in 1859 were enacted; here was located the first genuine "Underground Railway Station" north of Mason and Dixon's line. It was to this point that the noted guide, Dr. Chapman, in his efforts to lead the oppressed slave from his Southern bondage to Northern freedom, piloted through trusted lieutenants to this rendezvous of safety in the personages of the Werts, Youngs, and McAllisters. It may be in order to state that those who in any manner encouraged or helped a slave from the South to freedom, meant to such persons a fine of one thousand dollars and from one to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Yet, undaunted and fearless in their efforts, this resolute and determined band of men piloted, secluded and cared for in the "Cog-pit" of the old McAllister Grist Mill, two, three, six, eight or ten slaves at a time, or during these years, ranging from 1851 to 1860, about two hundred, who were making their way North to freedom, and who in their hiding-place were supplied by loving hearts, burning with Scotch Covenant hatred of anything savoring of human slavery, with meats, bread, milk, water and coffee, and all their necessary wants supplied; here they remained until recuperated from long, wearisome traveling by night through unused pathways, then again at night taken by circuitous routes in a northerly direction about ten miles to the Quaker settlements, under the management of the Wrights, Griests and Garretsons, all fearless exponents of what they advocated, who, under the leadership of William Wright for a period of thirteen years, devoted untiring efforts to assist the slave in his attempts to gain freedom.

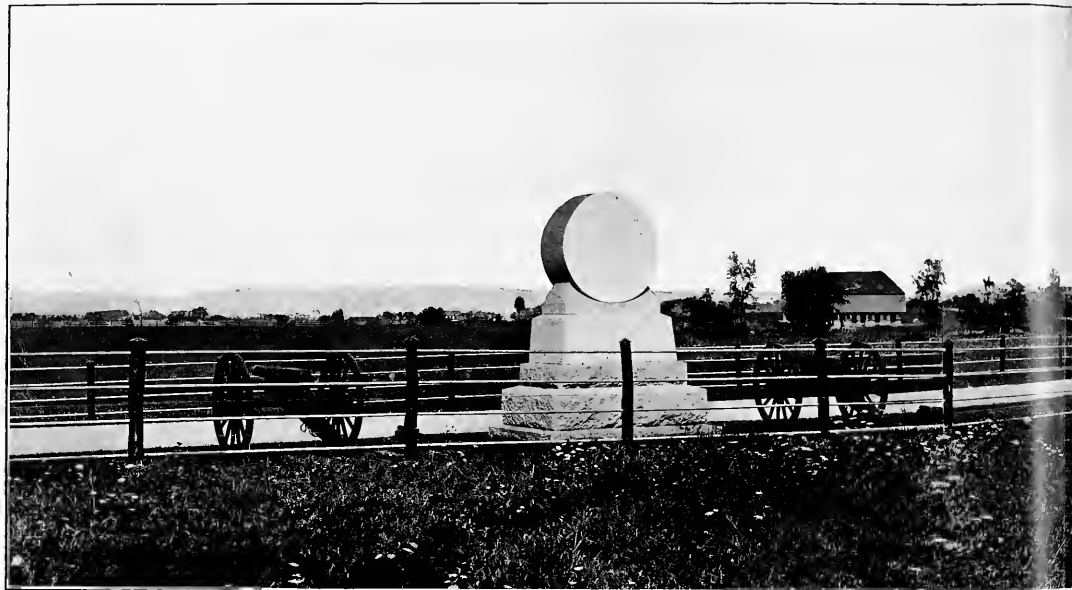
Our narrative is incomplete if the sequel be not rounded out with the account of what seems here in the "eternal fife of things" to be of more than ordinary significance, partaking in a degree of the Divine supervision in human events. It was here in the old Dobbin Mansion, or "Stone House" within the borough limits, along what was the Emmitsburg road, now Steinwehr avenue (the house recently bought by the Daughters of the Revolution and to be preserved by them) that slaves were brought and kept as slaves by Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin, Mrs. Dobbin being a Southern lady. These slaves in the beginning of the last century built on the Dobbin plantation the historic Stone Wall against which on that memorable third day of July, 1863, the center of Pickett's charge was directed, and where the tide of Southern Rebellion and invasion reached its high-water mark.

The third act in the great slave drama enacted upon the historic battle-ground of Gettysburg took place near the Codori buildings and but a few hundred yards southwest of the Stone Wall referred to where, about the year 1847, that daring and desperate slave dealer, Thomas Finnegan, ended his career in the traffic of human lives. Tom Finnegan and Ben Schriver were companions in former years; wagoned together across the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburg. Unfortunately, in later years Tom drifted to the Southland and became engaged in the slave traffic. Occasionally he crossed into the free States and stole free Northern negroes, took them South and sold them into slavery. A reward of \$500 was offered for his capture. Tom boasted he would take his dinner or the drinks at the Old McClellan Hotel in Gettysburg, with John McClellan, the proprietor, but upon this daring venture with the reward staring him in the face, he was seen by the Sheriff of the county, his former friend, and at once a desperate dash for Mason and Dixon's line was made by Tom. Ben having the better horse overtook Tom near the Codori buildings, when he turned upon his pursuer, drew his revolver, aimed and said: "Stop, Ben, or I will shoot!" Ben said: "No, you won't; but stop, Tom, I will shoot!" Tom replied: "Ben, I cannot shoot you; no other man could take me; I cannot kill you." His surrender followed and the records of the Adams county courts show that in October, 1848, he was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Thus how appropriately linked together the incidents we tried briefly to relate—the Underground Railway Station, located at the old McAllister Grist Mill, where escaped slaves were piloted to freedom; the Slaveholder's Rebellion, broken up on the Stone Wall built by slaves; the surrender of one of the most cruel slave dealers, Tom Finnegan, in later years, all of which having taken place within a radius of one mile. Emphatically may it be said "truth is stranger than fiction," and the real more startling than the imaginary.—From Prof. J. Louis Sowers' Notes on Adams County History.



RELIEF MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG. Size 9 feet 2½ inches by 12 feet 8 inches. Surveys of field by Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, engineer; S. A. Hammond, H. W. Mattern, E. M. Hewitt, A. A. Partner, assistant engineers. Relief map made by Col. E. B. Cope, engineer; J. C. Wierman, assistant. Scale 300 feet to inch.

A—York Pike. B—Hanover Road. C—Baltimore Pike. D—Taneytown Road. E—Emmitsburg Road. F—Hagerstown Road. G—Chambersburg Pike. H—Old Tape Worm, present Western Maryland Railroad. I—Mummasburg Road. J—Newville Road. K—Carlisle Road. L—P. & R. R. M—Rock Creek. N—Harrisburg Road. O—Marsh Creek. P—Willoughby Run. Q—Hunterstown Road. R—Barlow's Knoll. S—Howard Avenue. T—Oak Ridge. U—Seminary Ridge. V—Reynolds' Woods. W—Penn College. X—Theological Seminary. Y—Gettysburg. Z—National Cemetery. 1—East Cemetery Hill. 2—Culp's Hill. 3—Wolf Hill. 4—Power's Hill. 5—Meade's Headquarters. 6—The Angle. 7—Hancock Avenue. 8—Little Round Top. 9—Big Round Top. 10—Valley of Death. 11—Devil's Den. 12—Wheat Field. 13—The Loop. 14—Peach Orchard. 15—Troost Buildings.



FIRST DAY'S BATTLE. The last week of June, 1863, was a time of intense anxiety for the people of the quiet little borough of Gettysburg and the localities surrounding. Confederate raiders and foraging parties were daily operating among them while several minor conflicts had taken place. The occupation of the town by a strong force of Union cavalry on the evening of June 30, restored confidence once more to be rudely dispelled by the events of the following day. Wednesday morning, July 1, 1863, dawned but not without a cloud. During the early morning hours the beautiful country was strongly surcharged with vapors that the sun found it difficult to dispel. The hurried movement of horsemen and a careful examination of the hills surrounding Gettysburg by signal officers indicated preparations for a great struggle. At length the suspense was relieved by the booming of a cannon and the bursting of a shell. Heth's division of Confederates, advancing from the west on the Chambersburg pike, sent a defiant shell among Buford's Union cavalymen who were posted on a hill west of town. Buford's men proudly answered the missile

and for an hour gallantly resisted the attack of the enemy in the field and was closely followed by the First Corps under General Reynolds, relieving the cavalry, and for the next two hours stood on the right of the First Corps, while General Steinwehr's divisions coming up on the Harrisburg and York roads



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and for an hour gallantly resisted the attack of the enemy. About 10 o'clock General Reynolds arrived on the field and was closely followed by the First Corps under General Doubleday. It was quickly put into position relieving the cavalry, and for the next two hours stood alone against overwhelming odds. Other commands of the Confederate army were arriving, and while the First Corps fought gallantly and inflicted heavy loss on the troops opposed to them, they also had lost a considerable proportion of their men, including General Reynolds, who was killed early in the fight. Very opportunely, therefore, about twelve o'clock, two divisions of the Eleventh Corps under Generals Barlow and Schimmelpfennig arrived, and were placed in position on the right of the First Corps, while General Steinwehr's division occupied and fortified Cemetery Hill as a rallying point. This reinforcement gave new vigor to the Union troops and they gained some decided advantages. But it was not long until the Confederates were also strongly reinforced; Rhodes' and Early's divisions coming up on the Harrisburg and York roads, menaced the right flank of the Union position.

Opposed to the 18,000 men of the Union army were 42,000 Confederates, while others were within easy distance. This unequal contest was maintained for a while, and about three o'clock General Howard, in command of the field, ordered a retreat. The troops fell back through the town in considerable confusion, and were rallied under protection of Steinwehr's guns on Cemetery Hill. The night that followed was one of preparation for both sides. The full strength of both armies was being brought up and placed in position for continuing the bloody work of the preceding day.

Our illustration shows an important section of the first day's field. From the northeast corner of Reynolds' woods we have a splendid view of the early Confederate positions on Herr's ridge and the McPherson barn in the center, while to the right are the monuments grouped around the railroad cut, and the extension of the First Corps line.



JENNIE WADE. The only citizen of Gettysburg who was killed during the battle, Miss Jennie Wade, a young lady 20 years of age, was struck by a sharpshooter's bullet in a little brick house on Baltimore street, near the National Cemetery. She with her mother were taking care of her sister, Mrs. McClellan, who occupied the front room with her child which was three days old the morning the battle opened. It was on account of this sister that they were compelled to remain in the house; nearly all of the citizens of Gettysburg were in their cellars. On the morning of the third day she was in the rear room working in dough, preparing to bake, and was instantly killed by a bullet that passed through two doors before striking her. The other occupants escaped unhurt. Mrs. McClellan is still living in Dennison, Iowa. The house has not been changed and shows the marks of several hundred bullets. It is now a war museum, and attracts thousands of tourists each year to hear the story of Jennie Wade's death; to see the old battle-marked house, and the complete collection of battlefield relics which are exhibited here.



THE CHAMBERSBURG PIKE. From the site of Reynolds' statue shows the ground over which the Confederates advanced to the attack on the first day. The ground shown in the foreground was occupied by General Buford's thin line of dismounted cavalry. They were so skillfully maneuvered by their commander that the impression was given their opponents that a considerable force was in their front, causing them to go through with the preliminaries of a regular battle. The advance of Hill's Corps formed on the ridge by the farm buildings, and in the progress of the battle Archer's Brigade, while attempting to turn the left of the Union position, entered the woods shown on the left of the illustration. Their movements were observed by General Reynolds, who sent Meredith's "Iron Brigade" against them. A terrific conflict followed and resulted in the capture of General Archer and about 1200 of his men. The glory of this success was marred by the greatest disaster of the day to the Union arms—the death of the brave and lamented Reynolds.



REYNOLDS AVENUE. This view shows the position that was occupied by Cutler's Brigade in the first advance of the infantry on the first day. Davis' Mississippi brigade, advancing just north of the Chambersburg pike, were their opponents at this point. The battle at once raged fiercely all along Cutler's position, and his men were gradually being forced back to Seminary Ridge, while some were in imminent danger of being captured. A brilliant charge by the Sixth Wisconsin, which was in reserve at the Seminary buildings, saved the position for a time. Co-operating with Cutler's men they drove several hundred of Davis' troops into the railroad cut, where they surrendered. This abandoned railroad cut was part of the old Pennsylvania State line, called the "Tapeworm" by reason of its circuitous windings. It was championed by Thaddeus Stevens, "The Great Commoner," and in 1833 was graded twelve miles west of Gettysburg at a cost to the State of \$750,000. Political opponents compelled the abandonment of the project, and it was not until 1889 that it was finished by the Western Maryland Company, thus connecting Gettysburg, via Hagerstown, with points West and South.



OAK RIDGE. The view shown here is looking south along the line that was occupied by Robinson's division of the First Corps, the brigades of Paul and Baxter. They were hurried to this position when Rodes' Confederate division, advancing from the north, threatened the right of Cutler's Brigade. They were soon heavily engaged, being attacked in front and on flank. By a brilliant counter-movement Baxter's Brigade succeeded in capturing three stands of colors and about 700 prisoners of Iverson's Confederate brigade in the Forcey field, immediately in front of the line of monuments shown here. On this ground General Gabriel R. Paul, in command of the First Brigade, Robinson's division, was struck by a minie ball which destroyed the sight of both eyes. He lived in this terrible condition for many years after the battle.



FROM OAK RIDGE—THE ELEVENTH CORPS LINE. The Eleventh Corps reached the field shortly after noon while the entire First Corps was in position on Seminary Ridge, battling furiously to hold their position in the face of overwhelming odds. Their principal danger was that of being surrounded by Ewell's Confederates, who were advancing from the north and northeast. Shurz's and Barlow's divisions were hurried through the town and were formed on the open fields to the north, while Steinwehr's division occupied and fortified Cemetery Hill as a rallying point. The advance divisions were exposed to a short range fire from Carter's Confederate artillery battalion posted on Oak Ridge, their position was untenable from the start, and after vigorous and repeated assaults the troops were driven through the town in considerable confusion, the Eleventh Corps losing about 2500 prisoners in the streets. The line of monuments along Howard Avenue show in above illustration; the county Almshouse buildings are in the center background.



THREE HEROIC SIZE STATUES. The handsome statue of Major-Gen. John F. Reynolds was erected by the survivors of his old command, the First Army Corps, and was made of captured cannon that were donated by the State of Pennsylvania. The cavalry under General Buford brought on the battle on the first day, along the Chambersburg pike, and the cannon that projects from the pedestal in the direction his statue is facing is the gun of Calif's Battery that fired the opening shot. General Warren was Chief of Engineers of the Union army. When the Third Corps was attacked at the Devil's Den and Wheat Field, on July 2d, he rode to Little Round Top. He saw at once the importance of holding this hill, and saw also a column of Confederates, under General Law, advancing to seize it. Being unoccupied by any troops other than the Signal Corps, he hurried to the foot of the hill and detached Vincent's Brigade from the Fifth Corps, ordering them at once to Round Top. Vincent's men had barely time to form a line on the south slope, when they were attacked in force, and a series of desperate encounters followed, resulting in the Union forces remaining in possession of this hill, which was unquestionably the key to the whole position.



MAINE MONUMENTS. Maine's representation in the Gettysburg battle was fourteen organizations—ten regiments of infantry, three batteries and one regiment of cavalry. The loss from this force was 971. The First Cavalry stands first in the list of cavalry regiments in point of losses sustained during the war. The position of each organization on this field is marked by a handsome monument, toward the erection of which the State aided to the extent of \$30,300. The monument of the Seventeenth Regiment on the south side of the Wheat Field marks the position they so valiantly defended along the wall at the edge of the woods. It is one of the finest monuments on the field. The unpretentious square monument of the Twentieth tells of their desperate battle with Law's Alabama brigade for the possession of Little Round Top. It was Stevens' Fifth Maine battery from its position on the little plateau at the entrance to Culp's Hill that broke the force of the Louisiana 'Tigers' charge on Cemetery Hill by the well-directed fire they poured into them. Cannonier Chase of this same battery received forty-eight distinct wounds in this battle, and yet lives to tell the story.



MAINE, ILLINOIS AND DELAWARE MONUMENTS. To Illinois belongs the credit of beginning the battle. Its Eighth Cavalry regiment was part of the force under Buford which occupied Gettysburg on the evening of the 30th of June. A picket post was established on the Chambersburg pike, about two and one-half miles from the town, and as Hill's Confederate Corps advanced eastward in the early morning of July 1st, Sergeant Jones fired the first shot at them from the abutment of the old Marsh Creek bridge. The two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry lost 139 men. The State contributed \$6000 toward the erection of their handsome monuments. The only monuments on the field that are duplicates are those of the First and Second Delaware. Their positions on the field are where the bullets flew the thickest, and the two regiments lost 161. The First Regiment took part in those efforts from Hancock's line to dislodge Confederate sharpshooters from the Bliss buildings, and have their advance marker at that point.



VERMONT AND RHODE ISLAND MONUMENTS. The ten infantry regiments of Vermont consolidated their appropriation and erected two of the very finest monuments on the field. The Corinthian column surmounted by the bronze statue of General Stannard marks the line position of the Second Brigade. It was this organization that contributed so much to the success of the Union arms during Pickett's charge. Pickett's immediate command when they reached the Codori buildings changed direction to left oblique, while his supporting brigades on the right kept the original direction. The gap thus created gradually widened as they approached the Union position. General Stannard perceived this and threw his brigade into the gap, and changing front of his regiments, took both columns in flank and rear, capturing hundreds of prisoners. Grant's First Brigade—"The Lion"—is east of Round Top, where they were positioned in reserve. Vermont lost 427 men. Rhode Island was represented by her Second Regiment of infantry and five batteries, only three of which were engaged. They lost 97.



MASSACHUSETTS MONUMENTS. Massachusetts had twenty-four organizations in the battle, and 1394 of her sons were included in the losses sustained. This story of Josephine Rogers, who with her mother lived in the little house adjoining the handsome monument of the First, was told by Gen. H. W. Slocum: On the morning of July 2d, General Carr stopped at the house and found Miss Rogers alone and busy baking bread. He informed her that a great battle was inevitable and advised her to seek a place of safety at once. She said she had a batch of bread baking in the oven and would remain until it was baked and then leave. When the bread was finished it was given to our soldiers and devoured so eagerly that she concluded to remain and bake another batch. And so she continued to the end of the battle, baking and giving her bread to all who came. The great artillery duel, which shook the earth for miles around, did not drive her from her oven. Pickett's men, who charged past the house, found her quietly baking her bread and distributing it to the hungry. At the dedication of the First Massachusetts regiment's monument Josephine Rogers Miller was brought from her home in the West, the honored guest of the survivors.



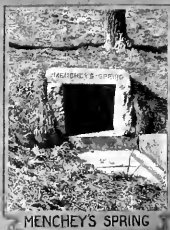
MASSACHUSETTS MONUMENTS. All of the monuments of this State are tastefully designed and well constructed. The shelter of the Thirty-second is a unique design. Interesting also is the bronze plate this regiment has placed on a large rock at the loop. Several large rocks join at right angles, furnishing an ideal place of shelter. Here the surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment with his assistants established a field hospital, and while the battle raged all around calmly continued their work ministering to all who came within reach, and undoubtedly saved many lives by the prompt treatment thus given. The Twentieth Massachusetts were heavily engaged near the "cove of trees." The regiment was raised at Roxbury, and when they erected their monument on this field they brought from there a large "pudding stone," which had been a landmark on the playground of the town. It marks the spot where these soldiers who once played around it fought so gallantly. Massachusetts contributed \$30,000 toward memorial work on the Gettysburg battlefield.



EAST CEMETERY HILL. A matter which proved of vital importance in the final cast of the battle was the fortifying of Cemetery Hill by General Steinwehr. Around the base of the hill were low stone walls which afforded protection for infantry, but the bare summit stood out in bold relief, the cannon presenting excellent targets for the enemy unless protected. He accordingly threw up the lunettes around each gun which remain intact to this day. The hill thus fortified was in view of General Lee in the cupola of the Seminary building, and its appearance deterred him from any other move on the first day. The guns showing to the right of General Hancock's equestrian statue are those of Rickett's and Cooper's Pennsylvania batteries. This hill was the objective point of the Louisiana Tigers' charge of the evening of the second day, and the famous hand-to-hand fight took place for the possession of those cannon. The equestrian statue represents General Hancock in the attitude of rallying the defeated troops upon their arrival on the hill on the first day.



CULP'S HILL, LOOKING WEST. Culp's Hill was the part of the line assigned to the Twelfth Corps, Union army, upon their arrival on the field late on the first day. They at once set about fortifying their naturally strong position, and by morning of the second day had finished a line of earthworks which ran the entire length of the hill and which remain in good condition to this time. During the second day's battle, when the Third Corps was hard pressed on the Union left, the greater part of the Twelfth was sent to their assistance, leaving Greene's New York brigade to guard the long line of entrenchments. Johnson's division of Confederates attacked this position on the evening of the second and after hard fighting gained some advantages. They occupied a portion of the works and penetrated as far as the Baltimore pike, and were in a position to inflict incalculable damage on the Union forces; but Johnson, fearing that in the night he had gotten into a trap, decided to fall back to the earthworks until morning. By morning the remainder of the Twelfth Corps had returned, the battle was resumed there at daylight, and after seven hours of fighting the Twelfth Corps succeeded in re-establishing their line. On the right of the picture the Second Maryland monument shows.



MENCHEY'S SPRING



SPANGLER'S SPRING



OLD SPANGLER'S SPRING

HISTORIC SPRINGS. Spangler's Spring at the southeast slope of Culp's Hill, where soldiers of both armies secured water and mingled together freely during the night of July 2d, is shown as it appeared at that time and in its present condition. Menchey's Spring at the base of Cemetery Hill was used by the Eleventh Corps troops.



SPANGLER'S MEADOW. This view from McAllister's Woods is in the direction of Eastern Culp's Hill. Several hundred of Johnson's Confederates were buried in trenches in this meadow. On the rock stands the pioneer monument, the Second Massachusetts. It was erected by the regimental association during the summer of 1879. On the front a bronze tablet with an inscription recites the facts connected with the historic charge of that regiment across the r low. This monument attracted the attention of other survivors who journeyed here, and the brief story on its bronze plate inspired other commands with tales of valor to tell to erect similar memorials, until the result is that the position of every volunteer organization is marked.



ON CULP'S HILL. Culp's Hill affords many picturesque bits of scenery. The group shown above are along the east side, on East Confederate Avenue. Rock Creek shows among the trees in the upper left photograph, and the handsome stone arch bridge gives an idea of the substantial constructive work that is being done under the supervision of the National Park Commission. The history of Culp's Hill is replete with anecdotes of interest. Here the Maryland organizations of both sides fought face to face, in some instances brother against brother. Here also was the scene of the pathetic story of young Culp. A nephew of the owner of the hill, he had gone South some years before the war, took up the cause of his friends and associates, and came North to meet death amid the familiar scenes of his boyhood. His body was never identified, and was buried among the unknown.



HISTORIC BUILDINGS. The little stone house on the Emmitsburg road near the borough line is shown to tourists as the place where General Reynolds' body was carried after his tragic death on the first day. It was prepared for burial here and interred at his old home at Lancaster. The hiding-place of General Schimmelpenninck was at the old Garlach home at the foot of Baltimore hill. He commanded a division of the Eleventh Corps and during the retreat on the first day was cornered in a blind alley in the rear of the lot; his horse was disabled and he attempted to reach Baltimore street. Finding the pursuing Confederates already there he crawled into the entrance of the culvert in the Garlach yard and stayed there until evening. After dark he made his way to the woodshed, and there concealed behind the rows of wood remained until the morning of July 4th. His presence was known to the family, but on account of the close proximity of the Confederates they were only able to supply him with bread and water on the first evening. The board fence in the illustration is pointed out to all tourists. The original boards show dozens of bullet marks. The sycamore tree across the alley sheltered a Confederate sharpshooter who was finally killed by the Union sharpshooters from Cemetery Hill. A sign on the other side states that the fence is preserved as a courtesy to visitors.



THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE. On the morning of July 2d the Union army occupied and had well fortified a position as follows: The Twelfth Corps, under General Slocum, was on the right, occupying Culp's Hill; on their left and occupying Cemetery Hill and Ziegler's Grove, the remnants of the First and Eleventh Corps; General Hancock's Second Corps extended the line from near Ziegler's Grove to near Little Round Top; the Third Corps under General Sickles, formed on a ridge along the Emmitsburg road, three-fourths of a mile in front of the intended line of battle; the Fifth Corps was in reserve, and the Sixth still marching. On the Confederate side General Ewell's Corps was in front of the Union right at Culp's Hill, and his line extended through the streets of Gettysburg to Seminary Ridge; A. P. Hill's Corps extended the line south along the ridge, while on his right, Longstreet's Corps reached to the base of Round Top. General Lee, in command of the Confederate forces, determined to attack the left of the Union line.

Accordingly, about three o'clock in the afternoon the Third Corps in the advanced position it occupied. The fighting soon became general on that part of the line. It continued until near dark and resulted in the Union forces retreating from Cemetery Hill to the originally intended line, which was near Little Round Top. While the battle raged on the left, General Ewell's Corps, on Cemetery Hill, captured several of the guns, and here our soldiers used hammers, clubs, stones and even their fists. The Confederates succeeded in driving back their assailants with heavy losses.

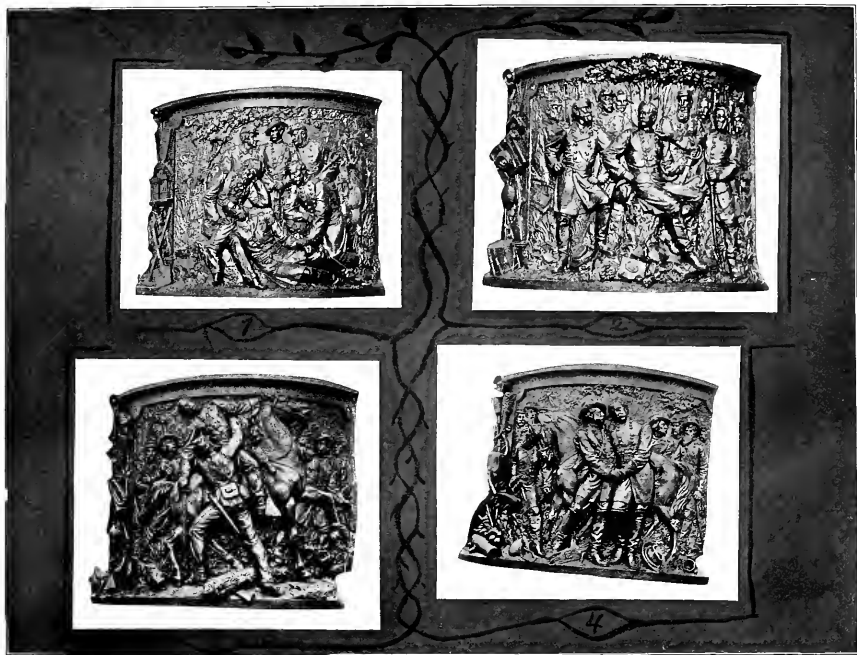


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Accordingly, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Longstreet's Corps commenced a furious assault on the Union Third Corps in the advanced position it occupied at the Peach Orchard, Loop, Wheatfield and Devil's Den. The fighting soon became general on that portion of the field, and finally involved nearly half of both armies. It continued until near dark and resulted in the Union Troops being driven back to the base of Round Top to the originally intended line, which was maintained throughout the remainder of the battle. While the battle raged on the left, General Ewell, under orders to turn the Union right, sent against Cemetery Hill the brigades of Hays (Louisiana Tigers) and Hoke. They fought their way to the summit of the hill, captured several of the guns, and here occurred the famous hand-to-hand fight, where men fought with rammers, clubs, stones and even their fists. The artillerymen, with the aid of some infantry, finally succeeded in driving back their assailants with heavy loss. Simultaneously with this attack, Johnston's division

of Confederates moved against Culp's Hill. A portion of the Twelfth Union Corps, which occupied this line, had been sent to the relief of Sickles' troops at the Wheatfield. After a severe fight with the remnant, Johnston's troops occupied a portion of the intrenchments for the night.

The principal places of interest that are shown in the above illustration are indicated as follows: A—Seminary Ridge, the Confederate line on July 2d and 3d. B—Emmitsburg Road. C—Trustle Buildings. D—Wheatfield. E—Peach Orchard. F—Rose Buildings and Observation tower on Confederate Avenue. H—Devil's Den. I—Warren Avenue. J—Crawford Avenue. K—Valley of Death. L—Hancock Avenue. M—Summit of Little Round Top. N—General Meade's Headquarters.



BRONZE RELIEF PLATES ON NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT. Around the base of the New York State monument are the bronze reliefs that are shown above. That on the front represents the wounding of General Sickles. It is numbered 4 in our illustration. Shown in the group are Generals Sickles, J. B. Carr, J. H. H. Ward, S. K. Zook, C. K. Graham, R. B. Ayres, S. H. Weed and Col. H. E. Tremain. The obverse plate, numbered 2, shows Generals H. W. Slocum, A. Pleasanton, J. S. Wadsworth, G. S. Greene, H. J. Hunt, J. J. Bartlett, D. A. Russell, A. Shaler, and Col. H. A. Barnum. That on the right and numbered 1 pictures the death of Major General John F. Reynolds, and shown around are Generals A. Doubleday, A. Von Steinwehr, J. C. Robinson, F. C. Barlew, and Col. F. C. Devin. On the left, number 3 represents the wounding of Major General W. S. Hancock and shows also Generals D. Butterfield, G. K. Warren, J. Kilpatrick and A. S. Webb.



NEW YORK. The State of New York erected this splendid monument to the memory of its dead at an expense of \$60,000. It is in the National Cemetery and faces the section of graves where 867 of New York's dead lie. It is an imposing shaft, with large bronze tablets around the base, representing important events in each day's battle. The equestrian statue of General Slocum is the work of the sculptor, E. C. Potter, and is an example of the generosity of the Empire State. It cost \$30,000. Of the 360 organizations that composed the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg 175 were from New York and Pennsylvania. Each of these States furnished at all times more than one-fourth of the army. Twenty-nine States of the Union had troops in the two armies at Gettysburg. On the Confederate side the State of Virginia supplied one-fourth of the infantry, two-thirds of the cavalry and nearly two-thirds of the artillery that invaded the North. Three-fourths of the troops composing the Army of Northern Virginia were supplied by Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.



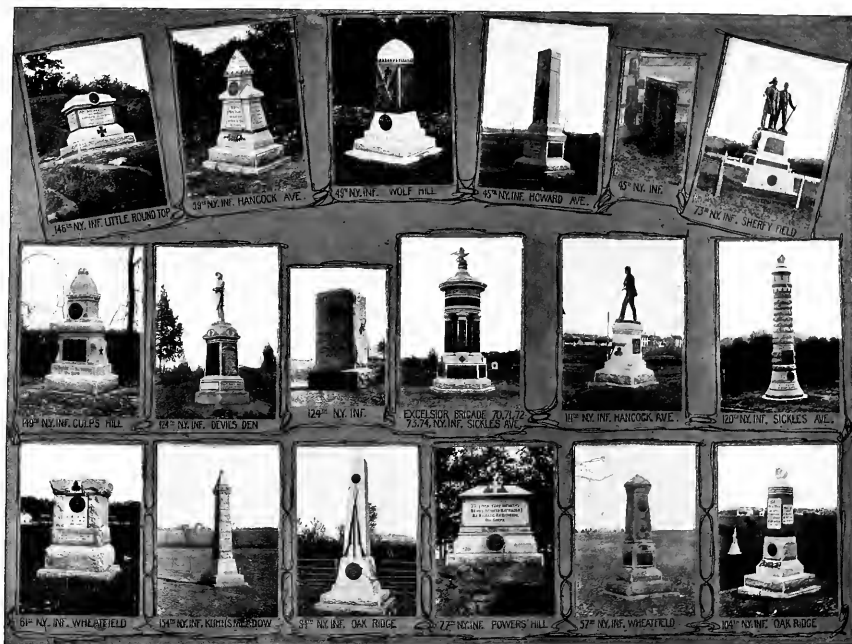
NEW YORK MONUMENTS. New York State contributed \$1500 to assist each of its organizations in the erection of a monument on the field of Gettysburg, and consequently their positions are marked by some of the most costly and best-constructed work on the field. The State appropriation was in most cases increased by individual subscriptions. This was the rule with other States, so that a fair average cost of all the monuments would be about \$3000 each. The coat of arms of New York shows prominently on every one of its monuments. The corps badges were also a matter of special pride, and are given prominent places on all monuments. There were seven corps engaged in the Union army. Each had its distinct badge—First Corps, full moon; Second Corps, trefoil; Third Corps, diamond; Fifth Corps, Maltese cross; Sixth Corps, Greek cross; Eleventh Corps, crescent; Twelfth Corps, five-pointed star; Cavalry Corps, sunburst. For the First Division the badge was red, the Second white and the Third blue.



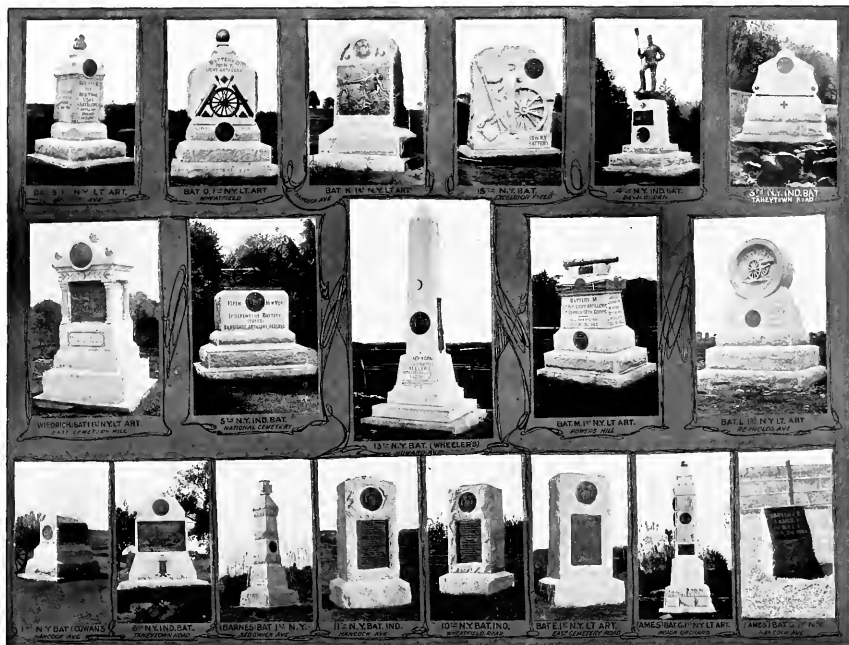
NEW YORK MONUMENTS. On this page are shown monuments of sixteen of New York's regiments. The Forty-fourth and Twelfth, on Little Round Top, is probably the most expensive regimental monument on the field. From its top a complete view of the field of operations of the second day can be had. The Forty-fourth were part of the brigade of Vincent, the first troops to occupy Little Round Top on the second day. This brigade succeeded in repulsing several assaults, but were being forced up the hill when reinforcements appeared in the shape of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New York regiment, which charged from the summit of the hill and drove the Confederates back into the ravine, thus ending the fighting at this point. It was, however, a dear triumph for the One Hundred and Fortieth; their colonel, O'Rourke, was killed, and in addition they lost over 100 men. Their monument, which stands in the shadow of the Forty-fourth, shows on the side a relief bust of their beloved commander. Along the south and west sides of Little Round Top the stone walls which were built by the troops durably mark their lines.



NEW YORK MONUMENTS. The New York Commission on erection of monuments at Gettysburg was composed of Generals Sickles, Slocum, Graham and Carr, and Major Richardson. They gave considerable personal attention to the work, and also employed Mr. A. J. Zabriskie, a civil engineer, who inspected every detail of their construction. The result shows in the appearance of all their monuments. Special interest attaches to the monument of the Eighty-sixth. On the side a bronze plate represents a woman kneeling over the prostrate figure of a soldier, and below the inscription, "I yield him unto his country and his God." Many a mother or wife thus yielded to the inevitable in those dark days, and the sentiment of this plate is a memorial to those thousands of brave women. In the center of the page the statue of St. Anthony of Padua, which stands in the chancel of St. Francis Xavier Church, and was erected as a memorial to their dead by the Irish Brigade. The monuments of the Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Second are well executed.



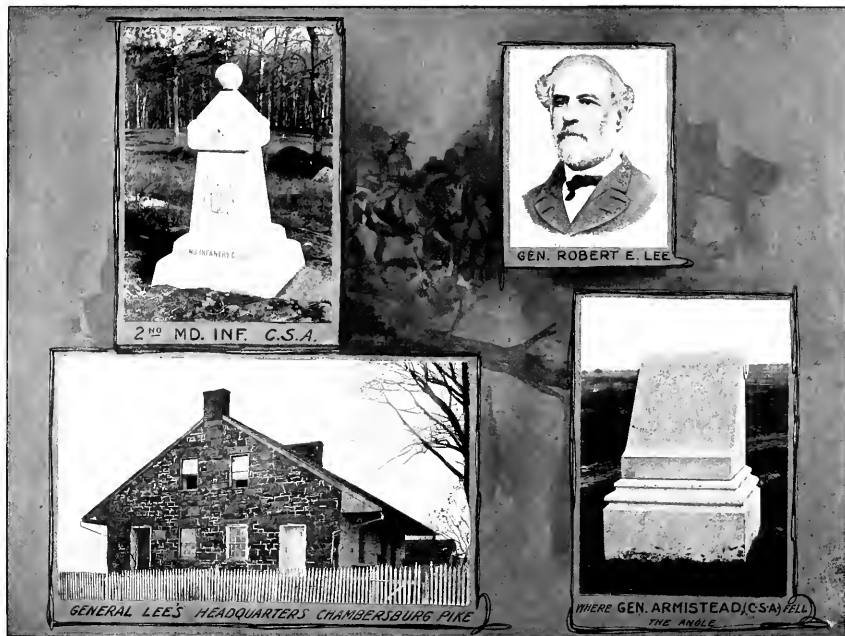
NEW YORK MONUMENTS. New York had 69 regiments of infantry, 7 of cavalry and 15 batteries in the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg. They lost 6616. The State has spent for the erection and dedication of their handsome monuments more than \$250,000. Several of the very finest of their monuments show on this page. The Seventy-third was recruited from the volunteer fire companies of New York city, and the heroic bronze figures that surmount it show first the fireman, while in the other he is transformed into the soldier, and the trumpet has given place to the rifle. The citizens of Orange County contributed freely to the fund for the "Orange Blossoms" monument; it was erected without any assistance from the State. It presents the granite figure of its colonel, Ellis, and marks the spot where he fell. The monuments of the One Hundred and Eleventh and of Sickles' Excelsior Brigade are of the most striking on the field.



FIGHTING NEW YORK BATTERIES. New York's batteries are found in important positions on this field, and all of their monuments are emblematic of their branch of the service. Reynolds' and Wheeler's were with the First and Eleventh Corps, and were in the thickest of the fight on the first day; Weidrich's Battery I recalls the famous Louisiana Tiger's charge on Cemetery Hill and the previous effort of the Confederates to establish an artillery position on Benner's Hill. Along the Union line at the famous "Angle" were the batteries of Cowan, Cushing, Brown and Arnold. In the artillery duel which preceded Pickett's charge their position was perilous. The fire of 150 guns from the Confederate side was centered on their position, and for nearly two hours the air was full of bursting shell and whizzing fragments. Caissons were exploding and the earth shook under the mighty concussions. They remained in their positions and played a prominent part in the repulse of the infantry charge that followed. The bronze plate of Cowan's represents a battery in action, and below is the legend: "Double canister at ten yards." The



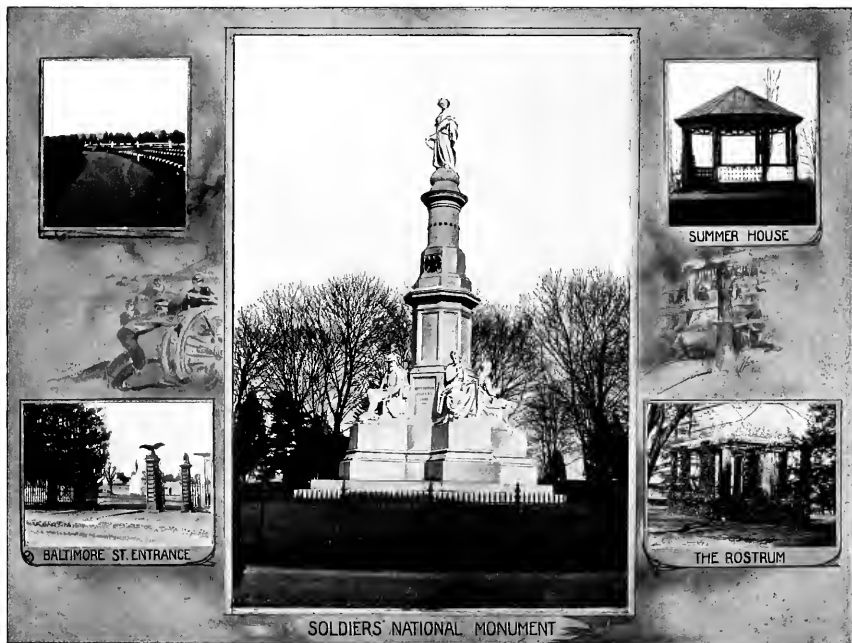
GENERAL MEADE, HIS HEADQUARTERS AND "OLD BALDY." A war-time photo of General Meade is shown above. The little weather-boarded house on the Tanneytown Road was used by him as general headquarters during the battle. It is one of the rugged battle marks of the field, and is always open for the inspection of tourists. Particular interest attaches to the picture of "Old Baldy." He was in the first battle of Bull Run and was twice wounded; was purchased by General Meade in the Fall of 1861, and was used continuously in all his campaigns. He was slightly wounded again at Antietam, and on July 2d, at Gettysburg, was struck by a bullet, seriously wounded and sent to the rear. His recovery from the wound was slow, and when the campaign of 1864 opened he was sent to the General's home near Philadelphia, where he completely recovered and was used by General Meade as a saddle horse for a number of years after the war. He was in the funeral cortege, followed his master's body to the grave, and survived him a full decade. "Baldy" died December 16, 1882, and on Christmas Day was resurrected by Albert C. Johnston and Harry W. Hervey. They had his head stuffed, mounted on an ebony shield, inscribed with a record of his service, and together with the front hoofs, which were made into inkstands, it was presented to Gen. George G. Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., of Philadelphia. Through the courtesy of Mr. Albert C. Johnston, we are allowed the use of the above copyrighted photograph.



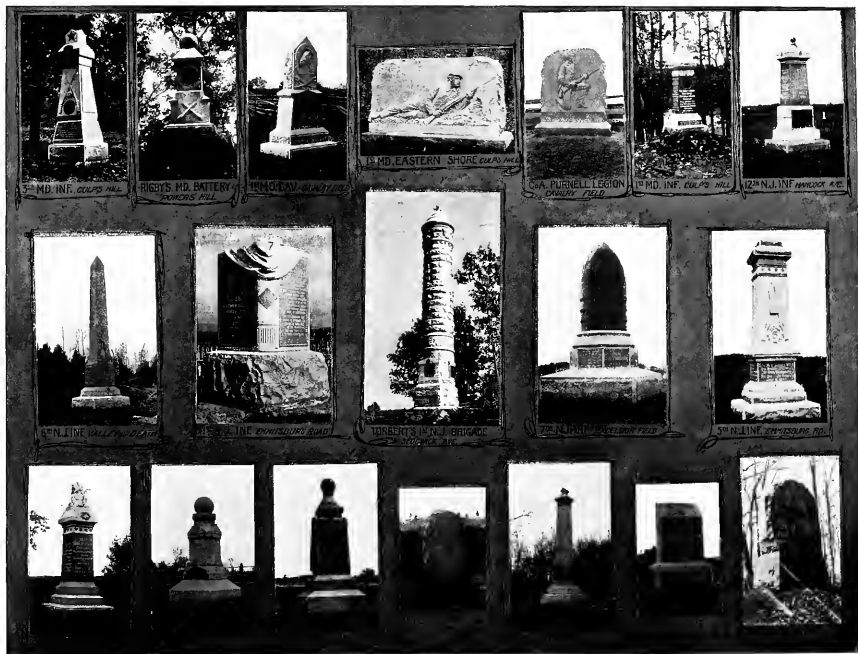
A CONFEDERATE PAGE. The old stone building that was occupied by General Lee as his headquarters is on the Chambersburg pike, about one-half mile from the western limits of the town. It is among the noted points of interest on the first day's field, and a tour of that part is not deemed complete without a visit to that structure. On Culp's Hill is located the memorial of the Second Maryland regiment, C. S. A. It is the only monument that marks the position of a Confederate organization on the battlefield. The Second Maryland was connected with Stuart's Brigade of the old "Stonewall" division, and was the only Maryland regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia. This does not by any means represent their strength in that cause, for many full companies of Maryland troops were enrolled in Virginia regiments. The scroll monument stands within the "Angle." It was erected by the Memorial Association, and marks the spot where, during Pickett's charge, the valiant Armistead, enthused with supposed victory, was shot down among the guns of Cushing's Battery.



GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY. Several days after the battle, Hon. David Wills, of Gettysburg, communicated to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, a proposition to provide a suitable place for the permanent burial of the soldiers who died in defence of the Union at Gettysburg. He was authorized to correspond with Governors of various States interested, and his efforts resulted in the formation of an organization which was incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania as the "Soldiers' National Cemetery." Under their supervision the plot of seventeen acres on Cemetery Hill was bought and arranged as it now appears. The Cemetery was dedicated November 19, 1863, and a prominent part of the exercises was the delivery by President Lincoln of that immortal address "Four-score and seven years ago . . ." familiar to every American.



GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY. Beginning with October 26th of that year and continuing until March 18, 1864, the dead were removed from the parts of the field where they had been hastily buried and were re-interred in the semicircle facing the monument, in sections proportioned to the number of graves for each State. The original burials amounted to 3555, and were divided by States, as follows: Maine, 104; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 61; Massachusetts, 138; Rhode Island, 12; Connecticut, 22; New York, 866; New Jersey, 78; Pennsylvania, 526; Delaware, 15; Maryland, 22; West Virginia, 17; Ohio, 131; Indiana, 30; Illinois, 6; Michigan, 172; Wisconsin, 73; Minnesota, 52; U. S. Regulars, 138; Unknown, 979. The Soldiers' National Monument is a work of art. It is sixty-five feet high, and the pedestal, twenty-five feet square, is of octagonal shape. The projecting buttresses support allegorical statues representing War, History, Peace and Plenty. The shaft supports the beautifully carved statue of the Genius of Liberty, holding in her right hand the victor's wreath. Upon a panel in front is inscribed the concluding part of President Lincoln's address. The Cemetery contains about 200 varieties of trees and shrubbery.



MARYLAND AND NEW JERSEY MONUMENTS. Maryland is often classed as a Southern State. Being south of Mason and Dixon's line, perhaps no State in the Union was so divided in sentiment. While the State did not pass the ordinance of secession, many of her sons fought with distinction in the Confederate service. Probably for this reason the handsome monuments which the State has erected to the honor of the six organizations that fought with the Union army at Gettysburg bear the inscription "Maryland's Tribute to Her Loyal Sons." Maryland's losses here were 140. The monuments were built by a State appropriation of \$6000.

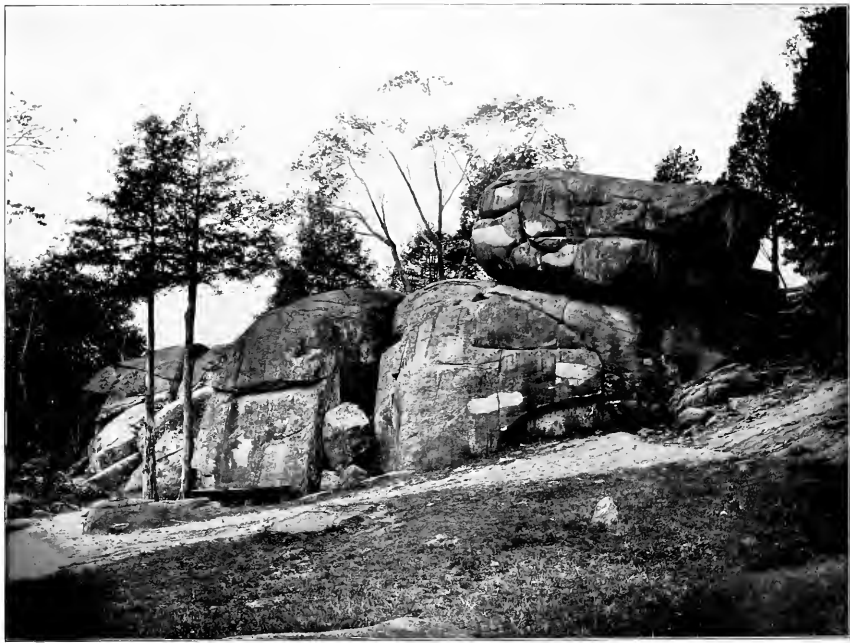
By consolidating their appropriation the First New Jersey Brigade erected an imposing brigade monument—a handsome castle. The monument of the Twelfth contains a bronze plate representing their charge on the Bliss Buildings. The Thirteenth, along Rock Creek, shows the well-cut figure of a soldier firing from behind the trees. Fifteen organizations from this State were engaged and lost 680.



OHIO MONUMENTS. Thirteen regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and four batteries from Ohio participated in the battle of Gettysburg. They lost 1271 men. Their positions are all marked by monuments of handsome patterns, toward the erection of which the State contributed \$40,000. Those of the Twenty-fifth and Seventy-fifth, Heckman's Battery, and the Seventy-third are very fine. Heckman's Battery was engaged in the first day's battle, and rendered important service during the retreat. The routed Union troops were being closely pursued, and many were cut off in the narrow streets and captured. This battery put two guns in position in Center Square, commanding the approach from Carlisle street. When the Union troops had uncovered their front several volleys of grape and canister were fired into the mass of pursuing Confederates, compelling them to seek cover. This delay undoubtedly enabled hundreds of their comrades to reach a place of safety on Cemetery Hill. The Eighth Ohio was in advance of the line of battle on the third day, lying along the Emmitsburg road. The troops supporting Pickett on the left passed close by their position, and the regiment moving in on their flank captured several stands of colors and more men than their organization contained.



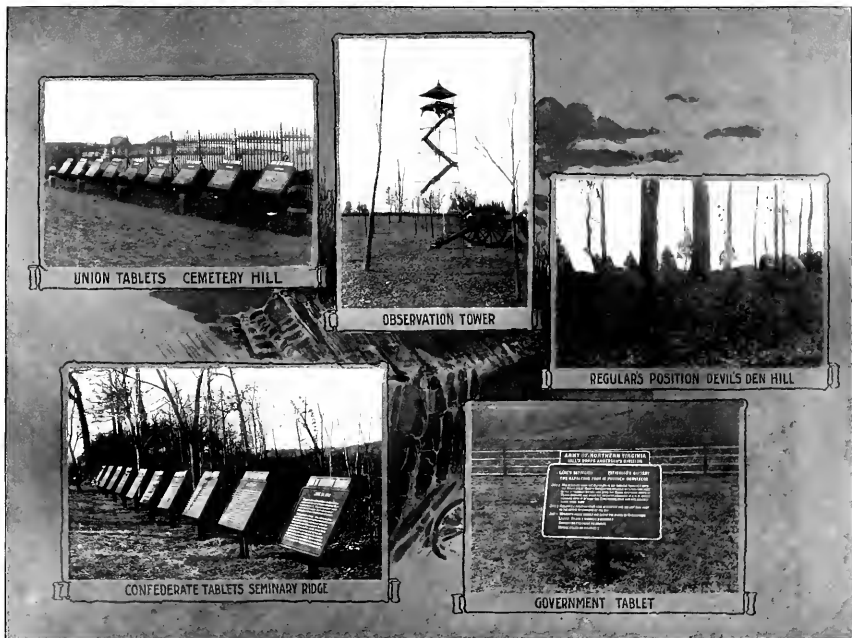
LITTLE ROUND TOP. Little Round Top, with its neighbor, Big Round Top, form the left of Cemetery Ridge, the Union position. Big Round Top is 210 feet above the Gettysburg town level and almost 400 feet above Plum Run, the sluggish stream at its base. Little Round Top is connected by a narrow defile, and is not so high by 105 feet. The west slope of the smaller hill was bare of timber and an excellent position for artillery. After being occupied by the Union infantry the effort was made to get cannon to its summit. There were no roads, and the guns of Haslett's Battery were finally drawn to the summit by hand and with ropes. Once in position it was impossible to use them. Devil's Den was occupied by Confederate sharpshooters, and they picked off the gunners. On this summit General Weed was mortally wounded, and as Lieutenant Haslett stooped over him he, too, was shot, falling dead across his chief. Finally after eight companies of Berdan sharpshooters were distributed on the west side of the hill the Confederates were forced to vacate their position, and the guns were used with good effect. The mountain gap showing over the head of General Warren's statue is Monterey Pass, through which General Lee's army retreated on its way from Gettysburg.



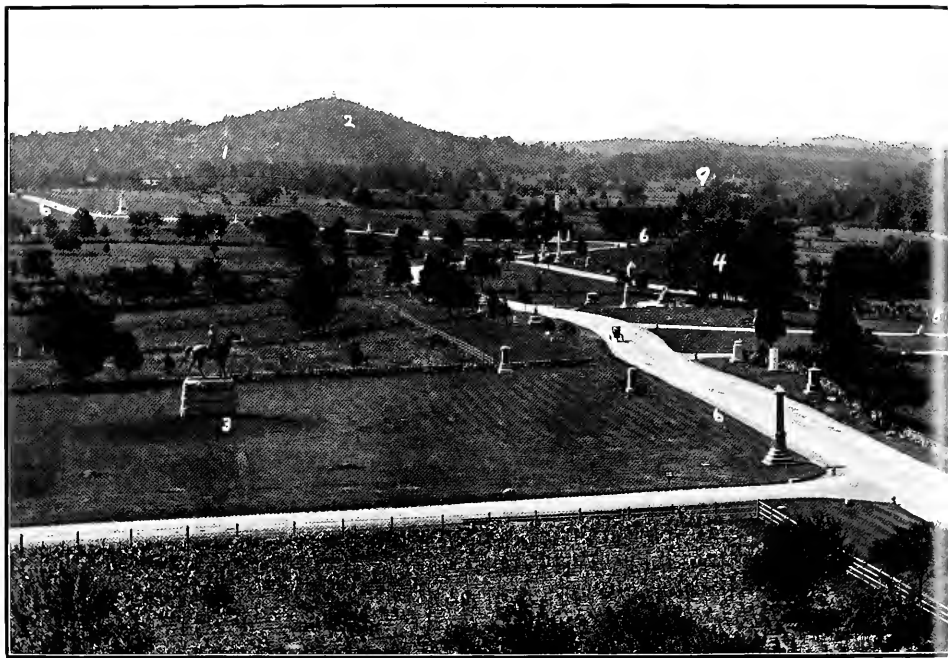
DEVIL'S DEN. Opposite Round Tops, on the west bank of Plum Run, the ground—not so high but as wild and steep—rises to the crest of the Devil's Den, named from the ominous character of its rocks, with their hard and rugged faces and the gloom of their deep recesses. Between Devil's Den and the Round Tops is the valley called the Valley of Death. Such indeed it was. This ledge was part of the line of defence of the Third Corps on the second day, and later furnished excellent positions for Confederate sharpshooters. Comet-shaped marks, yet visible, show where a bullet struck. Particles of lead adhered to the rocks, and becoming oxidized by time and the action of the weather, ran down over the face. For years before the war it had been common practice to cut inscriptions on the rocks. Acting on the argument that it would continue to be done while the suggestion remained, the Commission has had all names carefully removed. Hence the fresh chisel marks that show on the rocks in our illustration.



THE WHEAT FIELD. This view from Wible's Woods on the south side shows the Wheat Field, famous in the history of Gettysburg—the "Whirlpool of the Battle." This was one of the most hotly contested parts of the field. It was fought over six times during the afternoon of July 2d, and was strewn with dead and wounded of both sides. During the progress of the fighting here thirteen brigades, representing four corps of the Union army, were engaged in the Wheat Field, the strip of woods on the side and at Devil's Den. They lost in killed, wounded and missing, 4133. Opposed to them on the Confederate side were six brigades of Longstreet's Corps, who lost a total of 2822. It must be remembered that a Confederate regiment had from 40 to 50 per cent. more men than those of the Union army. The Confederate commander pursued the wise policy of putting new forces into old regiments, thus keeping them recruited, instead of organizing new regiments, as was done in the North. This difference in the strength of the subdivisions of the two armies should be borne in mind when we come to consider them as they contended with each other.

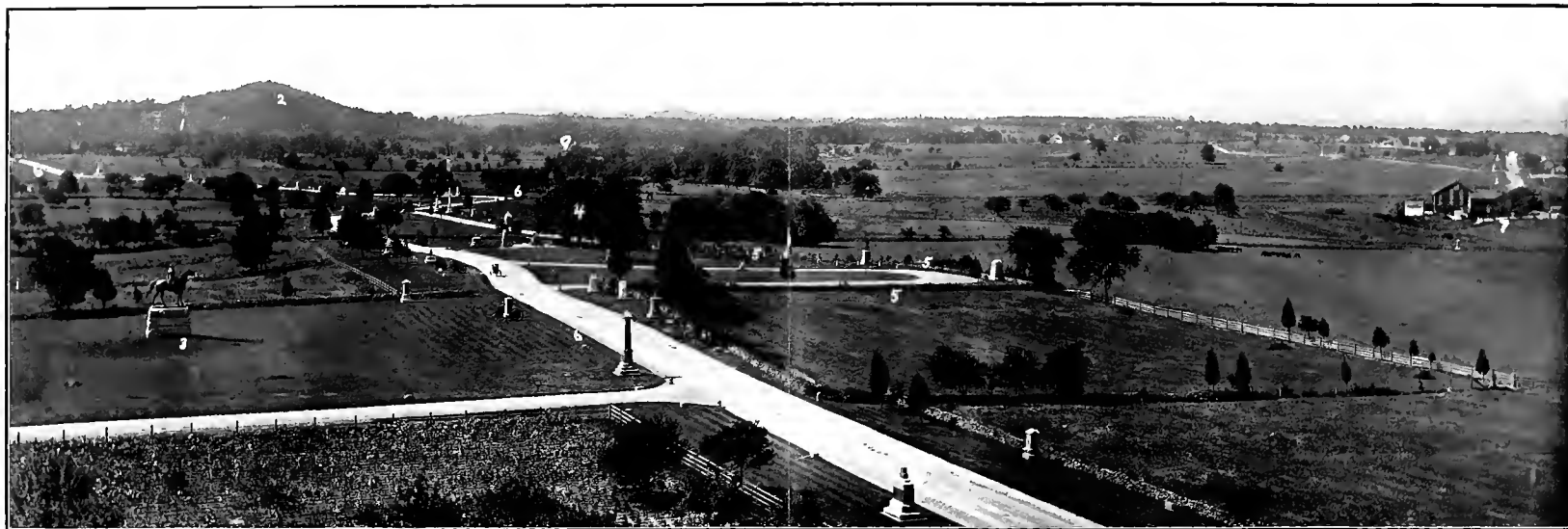


THE COMMISSION'S WORK. One of the important features of the work of the National Park Commission was the construction of five steel observation towers at prominent places on the field from which visitors can have a perfect view of all the important places. Since July, 1893, they have constructed twenty-one miles of Telford avenues, fourteen miles of avenue fencing, built of gaspipe rails and locust posts; about thirteen miles of post and rail fencing; fifteen miles of paved gutters. Six miles of stone walls have been rebuilt at locations where stone walls existed at the time of the battle; 340 cannon have been mounted; 501 iron tablets have been erected, and 17,100 trees have been planted. These trees are planted on ground that was covered with trees at the time of the battle. The Government now owns about 1670 acres of land on the battlefield. The rows of iron tablets give the itineraries of both armies from June 29th to July 7th, inclusive.



THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE. General Lee's plans for the second day had failed. While he had inflicted enormous losses upon the Union army he had not succeeded in driving it from any important position. A council of war that night decided on an attack upon the Union center as the principal feature of the coming day. General Meade also held council with his corps commanders, and it was resolved by them to "stay and fight it out." The battle was resumed at daybreak by the Twelfth Corps moving against the Confederates in possession of their works on Culp's Hill. After seven hours' hard fighting they succeeded in driving them out. Silence reigned over the field, to be broken shortly after noon by the signal guns which precipitated the most terrific artillery duel of the war, perhaps the most so ever heard by mortal man. Nearly three hundred cannon sent forth their missiles of death, the air was burdened with hissing shot and bursting shell. The fire of the Confederate guns was centered on General Hancock's position, the Union left center, the intention being to demoralize that position in advance of the infantry charge. About three o'clock the firing became

less active, the Confederate infantry was preparing was mainly committed the perilous task of breaking and on the right by a portion of Anderson's, num- wooded crest of Seminary Ridge in two dense col- at the umbrella-shaped bunch of trees, seven-eig- them immediately they came in view and solid s- unstinted measure. Never was a grander sight, n- in deadly volleys. Pickett's front rank was decima- reached the line, crossed the stone wall, and the f- resistance when the Union troops closed in around th- the dead, wounded and prisoners, and the grandest



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less active, the Confederate infantry was preparing for action. To Pickett's division of Longstreet's Corps was mainly committed the perilous task of breaking the Union line. Supported on the left by Herli's division and on the right by a portion of Anderson's, numbering in all nearly 15,000 men, they emerged from the wooded crest of Seminary Ridge in two dense columns, with a frontage of nearly a mile, to converge and strike at the umbrella-shaped bunch of trees, seven-eighths of a mile distant. The Union batteries opened on them immediately they came in view and solid shot, shells, shrapnel and canister were poured forth in unrelenting measure. Never was a grander sight, never a more matchless courage. The Union infantry poured in deadly volleys. Pickett's front rank was decimated, the remainder rushed forward at a double quick; they reached the line, crossed the stone wall, and the force of their effort was spent. They offered but feeble resistance when the Union troops closed in around them. The assault was over quickly, thousands were among the dead, wounded and prisoners, and the grandest charge in history ended. The battle of Gettysburg was

won, for with the exception of a spirited and desperate cavalry contest between the forces of Gregg and Stuart, the fighting at Gettysburg was finished.

Our illustration is a view from the observation tower on Hancock Avenue, and shows the portion of the Union position that received the force of Pickett's charge. To the left in the background the figure 1 indicates Little Round Top. 2—Big Round Top. 3—General Meade's Equestrian Statue. 4—The copse of trees, the landmark against which the center of Pickett's charge was directed, and on the left side the High-Water Mark Monument. 5—The stone which forms the "Angle." 6—Hancock Avenue, running South toward Round Tops. 7 and 8 on the extreme right show the Emmitsburg road, the Culbertson Buildings and the monuments that mark the advance line of Sickles' troops on the second day. 9—Near the center shows the monuments in the wheatfield.



THE COLLIS MONUMENT. Erected at the grave of the late General Charles H. T. Collis in the National Cemetery by his old regiment, One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania. General Collis was deeply interested in the preservation of the Gettysburg field, and during the later years of his life built and occupied as a summer residence, a beautiful home on Seminary Ridge which he called "Red Patch."



ADDITIONAL MONUMENTS. Shown above are five of the newest of Gettysburg's monuments erected during the past summer. Each year survivors are erecting new monuments or marking second positions. There are at present about 450 monuments and important markers on the field.



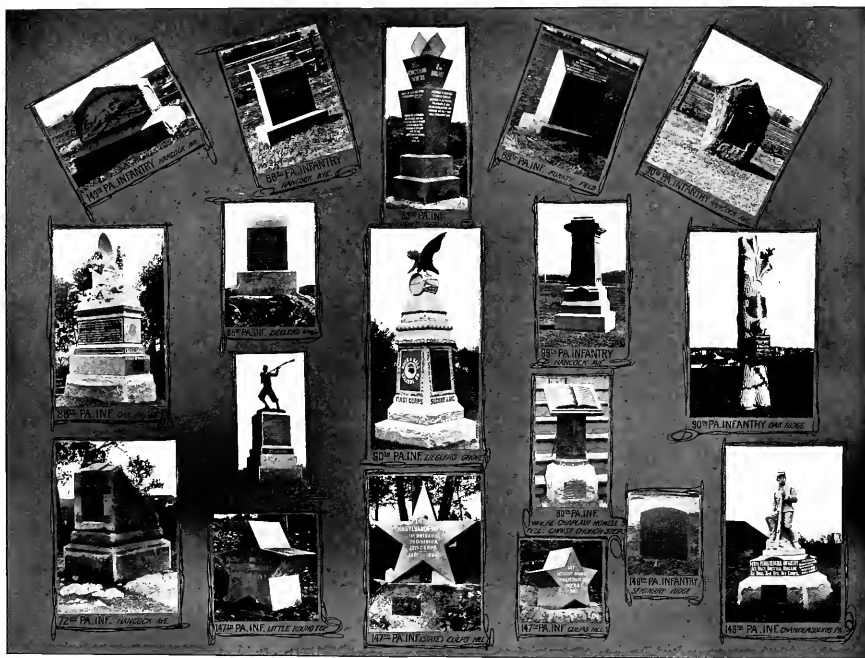
PENNSYLVANIA'S EQUESTRIAN STATUES. Erected by a grateful Commonwealth in honor of her distinguished sons at a cost of \$100,000. The name George Gordon Meade will always recall to the minds of the American people the victory at Gettysburg. Promoted to the command of the Army of the Potomac on the 28th of June but three days before the battle opened here, the position he occupied was one of enormous responsibility, and to his military sagacity and careful direction must be given much of the credit of its glorious ending. General Winfield Scott Hancock, "The Superb," a man of magnificent appearance and a splendid soldier, was sent by General Meade to assume command of the field on the first day when informed of the death of Reynolds. His appearance on Cemetery Hill stayed the retreat and restored confidence to the remnants of the First and Eleventh corps. General John Fulton Reynolds was recognized as one of the ablest men of the North, and his untimely end cast a pall of sorrow over the entire army. In the choice vigor of his full manhood, in the fullness of a well-earned military fame, he perished upon this field which his genius had fixed for the determination of the great and decisive conflict of the war. Yet, as General Meade said: "Where could man meet better the inevitable hour than in defense of his native State, his life-blood mingling with the soil on which he first drew breath."



PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT. Eighty-four organizations of the Keystone State fought on their own soil at Gettysburg. 6295 were numbered among the killed, wounded and missing. Eighteen monuments on this page mark positions some of them occupied. Some of them tell stories of special interest. The Eighty-third presents the bronze statue of Colonel Vincent. He was temporarily in command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, and was sent with his brigade to hold Little Round Top. In the heavy fighting that occurred there and while personally encouraging his men he was wounded mortally. He was carried to the Bushman home east of Round Top where he died on the 7th of July, but in the meantime had been made a Brigadier General by telegraph from Washington. The bronze tablet of the Seventy-third on Cemetery Hill depicts the struggle there on the evening of the second and suggests the important part they played in its glorious ending. Lying on the base of the Eleventh Regiment's monument is a bronze figure of a dog, representing the regimental mascot that followed the fortunes of the regiment through the early part of the war and was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness.



PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENTS. When the long-talked-of invasion became an established fact, General Curtin began raising troops for the purpose of protecting the Capital and resisting the Confederate advance. Only one regiment of the emergency troops thus raised reached this field. This regiment the Twenty-sixth, reached Gettysburg on the 26th of June and taking position on the Chambersburg pike, west of town, attempted to arrest the progress of Early's division of Confederates who were raiding through this section. The effort was disastrous; after a short engagement they were compelled to retreat and several hundred of their men were captured. Company A, of the Twenty-sixth Emergency regiment, was raised among the boys of Gettysburg College. General Early proceeded to Gettysburg and made the following requisition for supplies on the borough authorities: 60 barrels flour, 7000 lbs. bacon, 1200 lbs. sugar, 600 lbs. coffee, 1000 lbs. salt, 10 bushels onions, 1000 pairs shoes, 500 hats, or \$10,000 in money. He was assured by the town authorities that the quantities required were far in excess of that in their possession, and receiving orders that same evening to proceed to York, the requisition was not again asked.



PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENTS. Among the nineteen Pennsylvania monuments shown above are some of very interesting designs. The huge granite tree trunk of the Ninetieth Regiment on Oak Ridge, marks the regiment's position and the right of the First Corps line. The open book on the pedestal on this page was erected by the same regiment to mark the spot on Christ's Church steps where Chaplain Howell was killed. During the retreat through the streets of the town he stopped at the church, which was being used as a hospital, to minister to some of the wounded of his regiment. As he mounted the steps he was struck by a stray bullet. The spirited bronze figure on the Seventy-second's monument, fighting with clubbed musket, gives an idea of the character of the fighting at the "Angle." The figure of the soldier sitting on the stump, marks the position of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment. A part of Stone's "Bucktail Brigade" fought their first hard battle here, and out of an effective force of a little over 1200 men the brigade lost 852.



PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENTS. Pennsylvania was naturally the first state to appropriate money for the preservation of the Gettysburg battlefield, and the state's liberality in this respect has been unsurpassed. The amount of more than \$400,000 has already been expended, and there has been appropriated by the State Legislature the sum of \$150,000 for the erection of a State monument. In a tour of the field there are seen monuments which make an individual and lasting impression on the tourist. Such is the seventy-fourth Pennsylvania's memorial which stands along Howard avenue, representing the color-bearer sinking down with a death wound but still holding up the colors. The One Hundred and Fifty-third is on Barlow's Knoll. They were the extreme right of the line on the first day. When this position was finally abandoned hundreds of dead and wounded were left, among the latter General Barlow. Here also was positioned Battery G, Fourth United States Artillery, commanded by the gallant Lieutenant Wilkeson, who mortally wounded, remained at his post, finally working his way to the Almshouse barn, where he died that night.



PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY MONUMENTS. One of the very best collections of monuments on the field, they all show the effigy of the cavalryman's good friend, the horse. At the top of the page and on either side are monuments that were erected by the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment. That on the left marks the spot where Private Sandoe of Company B was killed. Company B was being organized at Gettysburg in those later days of June, 1863. When White's cavalry, accompanying Early's Confederate raiders, came into Gettysburg on the 26th of the month, those members of Company B who were mounted, scattered in all directions. A number of them escaping by the Baltimore pike were pursued, and near the old McAllister place Sandoe was killed. He was the first soldier killed in the campaign around Gettysburg. From the artist's point of view the Seventeenth regiment's monument is one of the very finest on the field. Cut in relief on one huge granite block is the life-size figure of trooper and horse. The monument of the Eighth also is attractive, while the bronze figures of the First and Second regiments are of the best.



LOOKING NORTH ON HANCOCK AVE.



CURIOUS ROCK FORMATION
LITTLE ROUND TOP.



SHARPSHOOTERS POSITION
DEVIL'S DEN.



CEMETERY HILL GETTYSBURG STEVENS KNOLL

SOME MISCELLANEOUS VIEWS. After the hard fighting of the second day in the vicinity of the Devil's Den, when the Union troops were driven across the valley, Confederate sharpshooters took positions among the rocks on the Devil's Den hill. Behind these natural barricades they lay concealed and picked off those of their opponents who exposed themselves. In this illustration is shown a stone wall which a sharpshooter had built connecting the two large rocks. In this position and secure from the fire of the Union sharpshooters, he was annoying the gunners on Little Round Top. As a final resort they turned a three-inch cannon on his position and soon the smoke of his rifle was seen no more. After the battle his body was found there without a mark upon it. A shell had struck at the crevice on the outside, and exploding, the concussion killed him. The natural arch on Little Round Top, immediately in front of Warren's statue, attracts much attention. The Hancock Avenue view shows the curve of the avenue at the point where Hancock was wounded. These avenues are divided into sections and are, as a rule, named after prominent officers.



THE WHITWORTH BATTERY. On Seminary ridge and nearly opposite "Red Patch" the summer home of the late General C. H. T. Collis, stands a section of Confederate battery that is of more than ordinary interest. The two guns are Whitworth's, of English make, and differ widely in appearance from the other cannon that are mounted all over the field. They are breech-loaders, and are the only guns of that improved type that were in use in either army at the time. They are heavily rifled, and were claimed to be effective at a range of five miles. They were a marked improvement over the muzzle-loaders of that time, could be fired much more rapidly and carried a missile more than twice the distance. The infantry of both armies carried muzzle-loading rifles of the "Springfield" and "Enfield" patterns. They were supplied with paper cartridges, and in loading were required to tear the end of paper with the teeth, pour the powder in gun and with an iron rammer drive down the bullet. The placing of a percussion cap on the pivot completed the preparations for firing.



WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE. This view looking north along the avenue in the direction of McMillan's woods shows that portion of the Confederate line where the artillery was massed. This position is exactly opposite the National Cemetery and is considerably higher than that portion of the Confederate line that lies to the south. This was an elegant position, the gunners being protected by the timber and by the stone wall that ran along the entire front. Many of the guns are pointed in the direction of the "Copse of Trees" along the Union line which is within easy range, and suggest the part they played in the effort to demolish the artillery and demoralize the Union infantry, previous to Pickett's charge. Their commanding position had its disadvantages also. The old trees which are still standing bear evidence of the storm of shot and shell that fell among them. The old oak standing on the edge of the avenue was shot through by a shell about fifteen feet from the ground and the marks are yet plainly visible. Farther west in the woods are irregular earthworks, thrown up by the Confederate infantry as a protection against this artillery fire.



SMITH'S BATTERY TO BIG ROUND TOP.



WEST CONFEDERATE AVE. LOOKING NORTH FROM PITZER'S WOODS



FROM SPANGLER'S WOODS, SHOWING CEMETERY RIDGE



CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY PITZER'S WOODS

ON CONFEDERATE AVENUE. The view from Spangler's woods (the starting point of Pickett's troops) shows the Codori buildings over the right gun and the open character of the ground. The distance from this point to the Union line is about seven-eighths of a mile and there is not sufficient depression at any place to hide a man from view. The Pitzer woods view shows the battery positions of the Confederates. The artillery formed a very important part of the army of Northern Virginia. It was reorganized just prior to this battle and consisted of fifteen battalions of sixteen pieces—four batteries of four pieces each to a battalion. It is the plan of the National Park Commission to place at each position a cannon occupied during the battle, a gun of the same kind, and wherever possible the same gun. The picture above on the right is a view of the west Confederate Avenue. It runs south from the Seminary buildings, and is one of the most delightful drives the Gettysburg battlefield affords. These avenues are constructed on the Telford system, and when finally completed will cover more than one hundred miles.



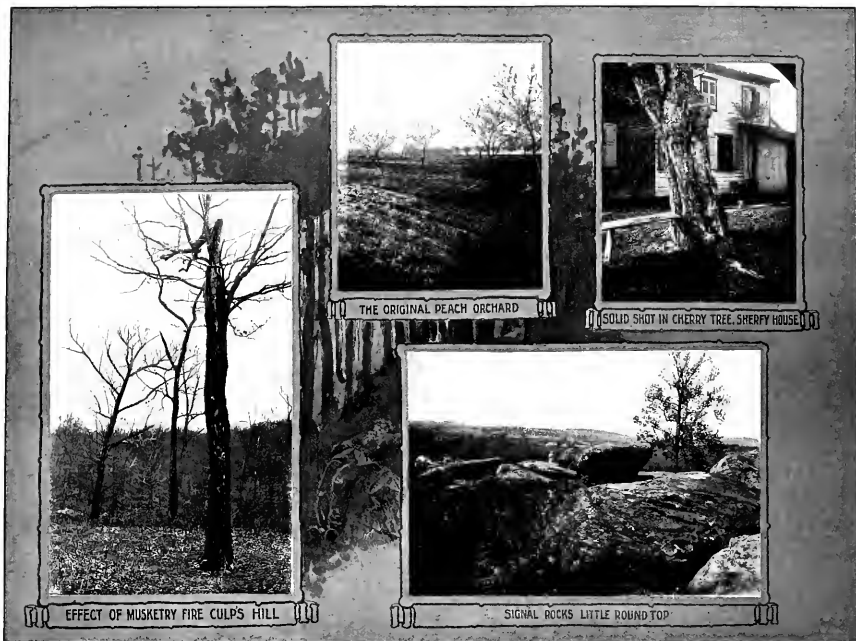
MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA AND WEST VIRGINIA MONUMENTS. West Virginia had commands in each branch of the service at Gettysburg and the four organizations lost 67 men. Far-off Minnesota had but one regiment in the Army of the Potomac. It has the distinction of having lost a larger percentage of men in this battle than were lost by any regiment in the Civil War in a single engagement. A part of the Second Corps, the First Minnesota, was not actively engaged until the afternoon of the second day. When the Third Corps was being forced back, the victorious Confederate advance seriously threatened the left of Hancock's line. Perceiving the danger, General Hancock ordered the First Minnesota to charge in the face of a full brigade to impede their progress until he could get other troops into position. Nobly they did their part, but in the brief space of fifteen minutes lost 84 per cent. of their number. The State has erected two handsome monuments to mark their positions. Michigan's twelve organizations lost 1069, and the monuments that mark their positions can be found at those places where the hardest fighting was done. The elaborate monument of the Michigan cavalry brigade on the cavalry field marks the position where, under the intrepid Custer, they assisted in repulsing Stuart's Confederate cavalry, preventing Stuart from performing the part assigned him in connection with Pickett's charge.



WISCONSIN AND INDIANA MONUMENTS. Wisconsin was represented by seven organizations, their monuments show above. They are easily distinguished, being constructed wholly or in part of red Mantello granite. Three of these regiments were in the "Iron Brigade" and were heavily engaged in Reynolds' woods on the first day. This accounts in part for the heavy losses of the state, the seven commands losing 806 men. The two sharpshooter regiments did effective work in this battle. An interesting monument on this page shows a sharpshooter firing through the crevice in the rock. The monuments of Indiana's six regiments are also shown here. The Third cavalry was among the advance cavalry brigades and took a prominent part in the opening of the battle. The inscription on the Twenty-seventh Regiment's monument, which shows in the lower left corner of the illustration, tells of the heavy loss they sustained in the memorable charge across Spangler's meadow. The state's losses were 549.



MISCELLANEOUS MONUMENTS. The monuments and tablets on this page for the most part mark the positions where prominent officers were killed or wounded. An exception is the Gregg cavalry shaft. It is on the cavalry field three miles east of Gettysburg, and marks the scene of the great cavalry fight, the result of Stuart's effort with his cavalry to turn the Union flank and from the Union rear co-operate with Pickett's charge from the front. He was met by Gregg and Custer, and here occurred the great cavalry battle of the civil war, resulting in Stuart's being driven back with heavy loss. To honor the memory of John Burns, Pennsylvania erected a bronze statue on the first day's field. He was a citizen of Gettysburg and had served in the war of 1812. With the outbreak of the civil war he attempted to enlist but was refused on account of advanced age. With the opening of the battle here his opportunity came, and equipped with flint-lock rifle, powder horn and bullet pouch, he joined the ranks of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment. After fighting with them for a time he joined the Second Wisconsin and remained with that regiment until the retreat, when he was left on the field with two severe wounds. He worked his way to town and fully recovered. He was then more than 70 years of age and lived until 1870. A portion of the official report of General Doubleday, which mentions his service, is inscribed on a bronze plate on base of statue.



INTERESTING VIEWS. There is yet standing on Culp's Hill and on other of the wooded parts of the field the old trees that show the effects of the terrific musketry fire of more than forty years ago. Many of the trees on Culp's Hill have the blazed side like that in the illustration, having been struck by hundreds of bullets. It is stated that trees and limbs of some size were cut off by minie balls. During the fighting of the second day a twelve-pound solid shot imbedded itself in the trunk of the cherry tree at the Sherfy house. It was for years an object of curiosity to tourists. The ravages of time have almost destroyed this rugged old battle-mark. Nothing remains now but several feet of the stump, protected by a canopy roof. The house shows the marks of hundreds of bullets, while the old barn was burned during the battle of the second day.

